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 NEWS  2  JUL 28  CA/CAplus patent coverage enhanced
 NEWS  3  JUL 28  EPFULL enhanced with additional legal status
                  information from the epoline Register
 NEWS  4  JUL 28  IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
 NEWS  5  JUL 28  STN Viewer performance improved
 NEWS  6  AUG 01  INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB coverage enhanced
 NEWS  7  AUG 13  CA/CAplus enhanced with printed Chemical Abstracts
                  page images from 1967-1998
 NEWS  8  AUG 15  CAOLD to be discontinued on December 31, 2008
 NEWS  9  AUG 15  CAplus currency for Korean patents enhanced
 NEWS 10  AUG 27  CAS definition of basic patents expanded to ensure
                  comprehensive access to substance and sequence
                  information
 NEWS 11  SEP 18  Support for STN Express, Versions 6.01 and earlier,
                  to be discontinued
 NEWS 12  SEP 25  CA/CAplus current-awareness alert options enhanced
                  to accommodate supplemental CAS indexing of
                  exemplified prophetic substances
 NEWS 13  SEP 26  WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX coverage of Chinese and
                  and Korean patents enhanced
 NEWS 14  SEP 29  IFICLS enhanced with new super search field
 NEWS 15  SEP 29  EMBASE and EMBAL enhanced with new search and
                  display fields
 NEWS 16  SEP 30  CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified
                  prophetic substances identified in new Japanese-
                  language patents
 NEWS 17  OCT 07  EPFULL enhanced with full implementation of EPC2000
 NEWS 18  OCT 07  Multiple databases enhanced for more flexible patent
                  number searching
 NEWS 19  OCT 22  Current-awareness alert (SDI) setup and editing
                  enhanced
 NEWS 20  OCT 22  WPIDS, WPINDEX, and WPIX enhanced with Canadian PCT
                  Applications
 NEWS 21  OCT 24  CHEMLIST enhanced with intermediate list of
                  pre-registered REACH substances
 NEWS 22  NOV 21  CAS patent coverage to include exemplified prophetic
                  substances identified in English-, French-, German-,
                  and Japanese-language basic patents from 2004-present
 NEWS 23  NOV 26  MARPAT enhanced with FSORT command
 NEWS 24  NOV 26  MEDLINE year-end processing temporarily halts
                  availability of new fully-indexed citations
 NEWS 25  NOV 26  CHEMSAFE now available on STN Easy
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 NEWS 26  NOV 26  Two new SET commands increase convenience of STN
                  searching
 NEWS 27  DEC 01  ChemPort single article sales feature unavailable

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              AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 23 JUNE 2008.

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=> s pineapple and organogenesis
L1           27 PINEAPPLE AND ORGANOGENESIS

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=> duplicate remove l1
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L2           20 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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L2 ANSWER 1 OF 20 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2008) on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:52660 AGRICOLA <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND44033962
TITLE: The same treatment for transgenic shoot regeneration elicits the opposite effect in mature explants from two closely related sweet orange (Citrus sinensis (L.) Osb.) genotypes.
AUTHOR(S): Rodr Uguez, Ana; Cervera, Magdalena; Peris, Josep Enric; Pe la, Leandro
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QK725.P53)
SOURCE: Plant cell, tissue, and organ culture, 2008 Apr. Vol. 93, no. 1 p. 97-106
Publisher: Dordrecht : Springer Netherlands
ISSN: 0167-6857
NOTE: Includes references
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; (ELECTRONIC RESOURCE)
FILE SEGMENT: Non-US
LANGUAGE: English
AB In citrus, production of mature transgenic plants belonging to different genotypes is an important biotechnological objective. In the present study, we tried to genetically transform and regenerate mature plants from the economically important Navelina sweet orange cultivar by using the procedure previously established for the genetically close ***Pineapple*** sweet orange variety. The use of BAP at 3 mg l (British pound) promoted efficient shoot ***organogenesis*** in ***Pineapple*** as expected, but not in Navelina. Furthermore, different effects were observed when the auxin l-naphtalene acetic acid (NAA) was added to BAP-containing regeneration media. Although NAA addition at 0.5 mg l (British pound) enhanced cambial callus formation, number of shoots and their elongation in Navelina, the contrary effect was observed in ***Pineapple*** . Moreover, transformation efficiency in Navelina rose from 0 to 3% but declined from 6 to 0% in ***Pineapple*** , indicating that BAP and BAP + NAA exerted the opposite effect in transgenic shoot regeneration from two closely related cultivars. This suggests that small changes in the procedure could induce drastic alterations in regeneration and even increase the likelihood of obtaining transformants from

non-responsive genotypes. Moreover, the vigour of the starting plant
material and the addition of kanamycin as selective agent were determining
for the generation of mature sweet orange transgenic plants.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:530273 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200800530272
TITLE: Establishment of callus induction and shoot regeneration
system from axillary bud on Taiwanese edible ***pineapples*** .
AUTHOR(S): Zhang, Ya-Yen; Hsu, Huei-Juan; Huang, Wen-Lii [Reprint
Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl Chiayi Univ, Dept Agron, Chiayi, Taiwan
wlhuang@mail.ncyu.edu.tw
SOURCE: Taiwanese Journal of Agricultural Chemistry and Food Science, (APR 2008) Vol. 46, No. 2, pp. 49-56.
ISSN: 1605-2471.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: Chinese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Sep 2008
Last Updated on STN: 24 Sep 2008
AB Two cultivars, Tainung 17 (TNG-17) and Tainung 20 (TNG-20), of Taiwanese
edible ***pineapple*** (Ananas comosus L. Merrill) were used in this
study. The axillary buds from ***pineapple*** crown grown in the
field were selected and inoculated on MS basal medium supplement with
different combinations of NAA and BA. It showed that the callus could be
induced when NAA supplemented in the medium. However, the texture is
loose and browning. Besides, protocorm-like body (PLB) formed when the
explants were inoculated on the medium containing BA and NAA. After being
transferred the callus and PLB onto MSB4N4 medium, somatic embryogenesis
will be mainly observed in TNG-20. However, somatic embryogenesis and
organogenesis are observed in TNG-17 during cell differentiation.
We have developed efficient methods for plant regeneration, via both
embryogenesis and ***organogenesis*** on Taiwanese edible
pineapple . In addition, we also found abundance of starch
granules spread in TNG-17 callus. It is the first discovery in
pineapple tissue culture. Further studies is necessary to
illuminate the possible roles of starch accumulation during callus
induction and cell differentiation.

L2 ANSWER 3 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:374461 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200800374460
TITLE: Protocols for Micropropagation of Woody Trees and Fruits.
AUTHOR(S): Jain, SM [Editor]; Haggman, H [Editor]
SOURCE: Jain, SM [Editor]; Haggman, H [Editor]. (2007) Protocols
for Micropropagation of Woody Trees and Fruits.
Publisher: SPRINGER, PO BOX 17, 3300 AA DORDRECHT, NETHERLANDS.
ISBN: 978-1-4020-6351-0(H).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Jul 2008
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jul 2008
AB This 544-page book is a summary of protocols for micropropagation of woody
trees and fruits. There are 48-individually authored chapters organized
in three sections. The first section deals with totipotency, cell cycle,
micropropagation via ***organogenesis*** in slash pine,
micropropagation of Sequoia sempervirens, Pinus pinea, Pinus armandii var.
Amamiana, ***organogenesis*** and cryopreservation of juvenile radiata
pine, genetic fidelity analyses, micropropagation of Quercus, Cupressus
sempervirens, Taxus baccata and propagation of selected Pinus genotypes,
protocol for doubled-haploid micropropagation, in vitro propagation of
Fraxinus species and Ulmus species. The other topics include
micrografting, in vitro conservation and micropropagation in grapevine and
pistachio, in vitro mutagenesis and mutant multiplication,
micropropagation protocol for microspore embryogenesis in Olea europaea,
tissue culture propagation and high frequency shoot formation protocol,
micropropagation of selected Vaccinium species, ***pineapple***,
micropropagation of bamboo species through axillary shoot proliferation
and light-emitting diodes as an effective lighting source for in vitro
banana culture. The text is written in English, followed by a set of
references at the end of each chapter. Users of this book will include
graduate students and researchers in palnt tissue culture and
micropropogation.

L2 ANSWER 4 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:107748 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:208004
TITLE: Medicinal plant biotechnology research in Jamaica -

challenges and opportunities
AUTHOR(S): Mitchell, S. A.; Ahmad, M. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medicinal Plant Research Group, Biotechnology Centre,
University of the West Indies, West Indies, Jamaica
SOURCE: Acta Horticulturae (2007), 756(Proceedings of the
International Symposium on Medicinal and Nutraceutical
Plants, 2007), 171-181
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572
PUBLISHER: International Society for Horticultural Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review on the authors' own work. Medicinal Plant Biotechnol. Research
in a tropical developing country is a challenge but there are many
opportunities as well. This paper reviews research undertaken by the
Medicinal Plant Research Group from its inception in 1999 to the end of
2006. A three-prong approach has been taken to maintain an international
std. of research while ensuring local and regional relevancy: 1)
formulation of antimicrobial products (including a neem Azadirachta
indica) disinfectant); 2) tissue culture studies (micropropagation of
medicinal plants including neem, ginger [Zingiber officinalis], turmeric
[Curcuma longa], leaf-of-life [Bryophyllum pinnatum], Quako [Mikania
micrantha], John Charles [Hyptis verticillata], peperomia [Peperomia
hernandifolia], nail cleaner [Arthrostema fragile], lemon grass
[Cymbopogon citratus], ***pineapple*** [Ananas cosmosus] and
sarsaparilla [Smilax regelii]; somatic embryogenesis of ackee [Blighia
sapida] and guinea hen weed [Petiveria alliacea]; and de novo
organogenesis of scotch bonnet pepper [Solanum chinense]); and 3)
business studies including information gathering and dissemination
(Jamaican folk medicine practises, UWI medicinal plant research 1948-2001,
e-book on Caribbean medicinal plants, book chapter on Jamaica's medicinal
plant biotechnol. experience, article on medicinal gene bank and folk
recipes of 30 of these plants, over 56 newspaper articles, 13
e-newsletters, marketing and feasibility studies and business plans, plus
several presentations at various audiences including of scientists,
farmers, government bodies and industrial groups). There has been a
conscious effort to be involved in and to tailor research to serve
industrial needs. There has also been a conscious effort to mix
short-term research that has immediate application (eg. development of
low-cost tissue culture kits) with longer-term research that may take

years to apply but for which the potential is much greater (e.g., mol.
pharming, and somatic embryogenesis of elite trees). The challenges and
opportunities arising from these activities will be discussed.
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L2 ANSWER 5 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:308300 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200700291509
TITLE: Callogenesis and ***organogenesis*** in ***pineapple*** : a histological and ultrastructural study of developing callus and morphogenic processes.
AUTHOR(S): Bennici, A. [Reprint Author]; Mori, B.; Tani, C.; Bussi, B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Florence, Dipartimento Biol Vegetale, Piazzale Cascine 28, I-50144 Florence, Italy
SOURCE: Advances in Horticultural Science, (2007) Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 19-27.
ISSN: 0394-6169.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 May 2007
Last Updated on STN: 9 May 2007

AB Organogenic callus cultures from young leaf explants of Ananas comosus (L.) Merr. var. Smooth Cayenne cv. Serrana were obtained on Murashige and Skoog (1962) medium using eight different protocols with regard to the growth regulator types and/or combinations and doses tested (dicamba and benzyladenine, picloram or 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid and benzyladenine, dicamba and kinetin). In some cases, "shoot inducing medium" containing BA or kinetin alone, after a "callus inducing medium", were also used. The various media tested did not influence the number of explants forming callus (practically 100%) and the growth of the calluses, as well as the type of organogenic process (shoot regeneration) and its frequency, except for the medium containing 2,4-D. This compound at 2.5 mg l(-1) doubled the-total I final callus mass, in comparison to the other media, and induced shoots or shoots and roots, whereas at 4.0 mg l(-1)stimulated only root formation. Also the transfer of callus to a shoot-inducing medium did not significantly influence shoot regeneration rate. Light and electron microscope analysis showed similar

patterns of
callus formation in all the explants, where callus initiation occurred
from parenchyma cells surrounding the vascular bundles. During callus
growth meristematic centers appeared at its periphery. Thereafter, they
developed into shoots (or roots). Roots were never associated directly
with shoots. Plant regeneration was always by indirect
organogenesis and never the result of somatic embryogenesis. The
meristematic and organogenic activity were found to be related to abundant
starch and protein accumulation in the parenchyma cells located under or
near the meristems, with vascular connections with the callus itself, and
with a strong thickening of the walls around the meristematic zones.

L2 ANSWER 6 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:569014 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600556509
TITLE: The introduction of transgenes to control blackheart in
pineapple (Ananas comosus L.) cv. Smooth cayenne by
microprojectile bombardment.
AUTHOR(S): Ko, H. L. [Reprint Author]; Campbell, P. R.; Jobin-Decor,
M. P.; Eccleston, K. L.; Graham, M. W.; Smith, M. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept Primary Ind and Fisheries, Maroochy Res Stn, SCMC, POB
5083, Nambour, Qld 4560, Australia
Lien.Ko@dpi.qld.gov.au
SOURCE: Euphytica, (AUG 2006) Vol. 150, No. 3, pp. 387-395.
CODEN: EUPHAA. ISSN: 0014-2336.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Oct 2006
Last Updated on STN: 27 Oct 2006
AB A transformation technique for the introduction of transgenes to control
blackheart by particle bombardment has been developed for
pineapple cv. Smooth Cayenne. Leaf callus cultures capable of
high frequency ***organogenesis*** with a short regeneration time were
used as explant material. Gus and gfp reporter genes were used to observe
and determine transient and stable expression. The ppo gene, isolated
from ***pineapple*** , was introduced to control blackheart.
Co-transformation occurred with constructs containing the nptII gene
conferring geneticin resistance. We have recovered 15 independent
transgenic gus and gfp lines each from 8 separate experiments and

22 ppo
lines from 11 experiments. Gus, gfp, ppo and nptII positive plants have
been regenerated, which have been shown by Southern blot analysis to be
stable transgenics containing multiple copies of the introduced genes.
These results show that biolistic gene delivery in ***pineapple*** can
be successfully achieved at an acceptable efficiency of 0.21-1.5% for
genetic improvement of 'Smooth Cayenne', the industry standard throughout
the world.

L2 ANSWER 7 OF 20 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States
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(2008) on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:68161 AGRICOLA <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND43828493
TITLE: Transformation and regeneration of ***pineapple***
.
AUTHOR(S): Firoozabady, E.; Heckert, M.; Gutterson, N.
SOURCE: Plant cell, tissue and organ culture, 2006 Jan. Vol.
84, no. 1 p. 1-16
ISSN: 0167-6857
NOTE: Includes references
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article; (ELECTRONIC RESOURCE)
FILE SEGMENT: Non-US
LANGUAGE: English
AB We have developed efficient methods for plant regeneration, via both
organogenesis and embryogenesis, of Smooth Cayenne
pineapple , Ananas comosus (L.) Merr. A range of different types of
embryogenic tissues has been developed with varying properties in terms of
growth rate and state of development (Firoozabady and Moy, 2004). Two of
the embryogenic systems, namely friable embryogenic cell clusters (ECCs)
and chunky non-dispersible embryogenic tissues (ETs) have been used for
transformation of ***pineapple*** . The tissues were cocultivated for
2-3 days with Agrobacterium tumefaciens disarmed strain C58 carrying a
binary vector containing either surB gene conferring resistance to
chlorsulfuron or the nptII gene conferring resistance to geneticin (G418).
After cocultivation and a recovery period, tissues were selected on media
containing chlorsulfuron or G418. On average, about 50 or 120 independent
transgenic lines were obtained from each gram of ECCs or ETs,

respectively, inoculated with Agrobacterium. Transformed embryogenic
tissues were transferred to maturation media to form somatic embryos,
which subsequently produced transgenic ***pineapple*** plants.
Transformation has been confirmed by GUS assay, polymerase chain reaction,
and by Southern hybridization. Thousands of plants from independently
transformed lines were transferred to the greenhouse and to the field to
evaluate clonal fidelity and somaclonal variation.

L2 ANSWER 8 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:321571 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600317177
TITLE: Glutamine enhances competence for ***organogenesis***
in ***pineapple*** leaves cultivated in vitro.
AUTHOR(S): Hamasaki, Regina M.; Purgatto, Eduardo; Mercier, Helenice
[Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Sao Paulo, Dept Bot, CP 11461, BR-05422970 Sao Paulo,
SP, Brazil
hmercier@usp.br
SOURCE: Brazilian Journal of Plant Physiology, (OCT-DEC 2005) Vol.
17, No. 4, pp. 383-389.
ISSN: 1677-0420.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jun 2006
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jun 2006
AB Leaf bases of ***pineapple*** cultured on a shoot induction medium
(SIM) produced protuberances followed by shoot-buds via direct
organogenesis at a frequency of 46 %. When 8 mM glutamine (gin)
was a supplement to SIM (SIM8gln), the regeneration rate increased to 70
%, thus suggesting that 8mM gin increased explant competence for
organogenesis . Besides this, shoot vigor was strongly enhanced in
SIM8gln. Other gin concentrations (16 or 32 mM) evoked a lower frequency
of shoot-bud induction and number of regenerated shoots per explant when
compared to SIM8gln. In this study, it was defined that explant
organogenic commitment to form shoot-buds occurred in tile first 7 days of
culture on SIM8gln. Thereafter, endogenous indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) and
cytokinin (4 types) measurements were carried out during this period, that
is, during the induction phase of shoot-bud formation. The IAA content
increased greatly until the 5(th), day in the leaf bases cultured

on
SIM8gln. No such change in IAA concentration was observed in the explants
cultivated on SIM or in the presence of the highest gin concentration (32
mM), this being inhibitory to the organogenic process. The only natural
cytokinin detected was isopentenyladenine. An increase of 50 % in the
level of this phytohormone occurred in leaf bases cultured on SIM8gln at
the 5(th) day, when compared to SIM or of 170% compared to SIM32gln.
These results suggest that 8 mM gin favorably influenced the organogenic
process through changes in IAA and iP concentrations in ***pineapple***
leaves.

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(2008) on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:47009 AGRICOLA <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND43646424
TITLE: Regeneration of ***pineapple*** plants in via
somatic embryogenesis and ***organogenesis***.
AUTHOR(S): Firoozabady, E.; Moy, Y.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QK725.I43)
SOURCE: In vitro cellular & developmental biology - Plant,
2004 Jan-Feb Vol. 40, no. 1 p. 67-74
ISSN: 1054-5476
NOTE: Includes references
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Other US
LANGUAGE: English

L2 ANSWER 10 OF 20 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National
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of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved.
(2008) on STN DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:59403 AGRICOLA <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23346548
TITLE: Plant regeneration by somatic embryogenesis and ***organogenesis*** in commercial ***pineapple***
(Ananas comosus L.).
AUTHOR(S): Sripaoraya, S.; Marchant, R.; Power, J.B.; Davey, M.R.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (QK725.I43)
SOURCE: In vitro cellular & developmental biology. Plant :
journal of the Tissue Culture Association,

Sept/Oct
2003. Vol. 39, No. 5. p. 450-454
Publisher: Largo, MD : Society for In Vitro Biology.
CODEN: IVCPEO; ISSN: 1054-5476
NOTE: Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Maryland; United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

L2 ANSWER 11 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:161532 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400159398
TITLE: Levels of endogenous free amino acids during induction phase of shoot ***organogenesis*** in leaves of ***pineapple*** cultured in vitro.
AUTHOR(S): Kitakawa, Adelia Y. [Reprint Author]; Hamasaki, Regina M. [Reprint Author]; Mercier, Helenice [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Botany, Sao Paulo University, CEP 05422-970, CP 11461, Sao Paulo, SP, Brazil
SOURCE: Amino Acids (Vienna), (September 2003) Vol. 25, No. 2, pp. 170. print.
Meeting Info.: 8th International Congress on Amino Acids and Proteins. Rome, Italy. September 05-09, 2003.
ISSN: 0939-4451.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: 24 Mar 2004

L2 ANSWER 12 OF 20 AGRICOLA Compiled and distributed by the National Agricultural Library of the Department of Agriculture of the United States of America. It contains copyrighted materials. All rights reserved. (2008) on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:59305 AGRICOLA <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND23346446
TITLE: Micropropagation of ***pineapple*** guava through ***organogenesis*** and axillary shoot proliferation.
AUTHOR(S): Canhoto, J.M.; Gruz, G.S.
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (80 Ac82)
SOURCE: Acta horticulturae, Jan 2000. No. 520. p. 109-117
Publisher: Leuven, Belgium : International Society for Horticultural Science.
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572
NOTE: Paper presented at the Twenty-fifth International

Horticultural Congress, August 2-7, 1998, Brussels,
Belgium. Part 10.
Includes references
PUB. COUNTRY: Belgium
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English

L2 ANSWER 13 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on
STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:242637 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200000242637
TITLE: Auxin/cytokinin control of shoot ***organogenesis*** in
pineapple leaf explants.
AUTHOR(S): Mercier, H. [Reprint author]; Souza, B. M. [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Botany, University of Sao Paulo, Sao Paulo,
Brazil
SOURCE: Biologia Plantarum (Prague), (1999) Vol. 42, No. SUPPL.,
pp. S53. print.
Meeting Info.: International Symposium on Auxins and Cytokinins in Plant Development. Prague, Czech Republic.
July 26-30, 1999. Institute of Experimental Botany, Academy
of Sciences of the Czech Republic.
CODEN: BPABAJ. ISSN: 0006-3134.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Jun 2000
Last Updated on STN: 5 Jan 2002

L2 ANSWER 14 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:679171 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:327456
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:64169a,64172a
TITLE: Regulated excision of a target gene from the transformation vector in the recipient cell using a
site-specific recombinase
INVENTOR(S): Surin, Brian Peter; De Feyter, Robert Charles; Graham,
Michael Wayne; Waterhouse, Peter Michael; Keese, Paul
Konrad; Shahjahan, Ali
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation, Australia; The Australian National
University; Surin, Brian Peter; De Feyter, Robert
Charles; Graham, Michael Wayne; Waterhouse, Peter
Michael; Keese, Paul Konrad; Shahjahan, Ali
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 85 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9737012	A1	19971009	WO 1997-AU197	19970327
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2250111	A1	19971009	CA 1997-2250111	19970327
AU 9721437	A	19971022	AU 1997-21437	19970327
AU 717267	B2	20000323		
EP 922097	A1	19990616	EP 1997-913984	19970327
R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
NZ 331940	A	20000228	NZ 1997-331940	19970327
JP 2000507446	T	20000620	JP 1997-534743	19970327
US 20020147168	A1	20021010	US 2001-850846	20010507
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AU 1996-9031	A 19960329
			WO 1997-AU197	W 19970327

AB A method of site-specific excision of a target gene from a transformation vector using a site-specific recombinase is described. This allows the transformation of the target organism with the removal of a selectable marker carried by the vector. Excision can be regulated or constitutive depending upon the promoter regulating the recombinase gene. As a result the same selectable marker can be used can be used in a no. of sequential transformations. The method can be generally used to regulate transgene expression in genetically-manipulated organisms, for example to promote differentiation, de-differentiation, or any unidirectional developmental

shift of a target cell which requires the time-specific expression of a particular gene. The method is particularly suited to the promotion of specific organogeneses in plants using ***organogenesis*** -promoting transgenes, wherein the organs which subsequently develop in said plants are genetically transformed with a desired gene but lack ***organogenesis*** -promoting transgenes. The use flp/frt and cre/loxP recombination systems in tobacco (Nicotiana plumbaginifolia) is demonstrated.

L2 ANSWER 15 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:492484 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:137763
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:25681a,25684a
TITLE: Feijoa sellowiana Berg (***pineapple*** guava)
AUTHOR(S): Canhoto, J. M.; Cruz, G. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Botanica, Universidade de Coimbra, Coimbra, 3049, Port.
SOURCE: Biotechnology in Agriculture and Forestry (1996), 35(Trees IV), 155-171
CODEN: BAFOEG; ISSN: 0934-943X
PUBLISHER: Springer
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review with 30 refs. on somatic embryogenesis, shoot multiplication and ***organogenesis*** studies of F. sellowiana.

L2 ANSWER 16 OF 20 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:612878 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:107960
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:19147a,19150a
TITLE: Effect of various media composition on in vitro propagation of Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.
AUTHOR(S): Bordoloi, Nabanita Dutta; Sarma, C. M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Botany, Gauhati University, Gauhati, 781 014, India
SOURCE: Journal of Plant Science Research (1994), Volume Date 1993, 9(1-4), 50-3
CODEN: JPSREB; ISSN: 0970-2539
PUBLISHER: Society for the Promotion of Plant Science Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In vitro micropropagation of ***pineapple*** , Ananas comosus (L) Merr. (cv. Queen) was studied in relation to various concns. of several PGRs, sucrose, macro- and micronutrients. Four nutrient media viz. MS, B5, SH and White's contg. various nutrients were tested for callus

formation,
organogenesis , plantlet formation and development of roots. MS
macronutrients with B5 micronutrients showed satisfactory results in both
callus formation and ***organogenesis*** . Both MS and SH media
supplemented with IAA, IBA and kinetin (KN) (5 .mu.g mL-1 each) exhibited
good response in the establishment of solitary shoots. Profuse shoot
formation was obsd. in MS medium supplemented with various concns. of IBA,
KN and CH. Callus initiation at the base of the in vitro obtained shoot
explants was also obsd. in MS medium supplemented with IAA, IBA and KN (5
.mu.g mL-1 each). Regenerated shoots produced roots on both half strength
salt of MS and B5 basal media supplemented with IBA or NAA (2 .mu.g mL-1).
Rooted plantlets were transplanted to earthen pots filled with sterilized
sand. The pots were regularly watered and nutrient solns. added. After
acclimatization in the earthen pots, plantlets were transferred to the
natural condition in the field. The rate of survival was 95-97%.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:81856 AGRICOLA <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND91045962
TITLE: Growth and morphogenesis of citrus tissue cultures
infected with psorosis, vein enation, and cachexia.
AUTHOR(S): Duran-Vila, N.; Medina, V.; Pina, J.A.; Ortega, C.;
Molins, M.I.; Navarro, L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Instituto Valenciano de Investigaciones Agrarias,
Valencia, Spain
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (464.8 P56)
SOURCE: Phytopathology, Aug 1991. Vol. 81, No. 8. p. 824-831
Publisher: St. Paul, Minn. : American Phytopathological Society.
CODEN: PHYTAJ; ISSN: 0031-949X
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: U.S. Imprints not USDA, Experiment or Extension
LANGUAGE: English
AB Stem segments from ***Pineapple*** sweet orange (Citrus sinensis) and
Etrog citron (C. medica) infected with psorosis, vein enation, and cachexia, as well as uninfected controls, were cultured in vitro.

Production of roots and regeneration of shoots and buds were modified as a result of infection. The number of explants showing morphogenesis and the amount of rooting and/or regeneration of shoots and buds were affected as compared with the uninfected explants cultured as controls. The differences on morphogenic patterns depended on the disease and the disease isolate. Explants infected with vein enation and cachexia produced significantly less primary callus than the controls, whereas psorosis did not affect callus induction. The amount and morphology of secondary callus after the first subculture were similar in infected and uninfected tissues. Biological indexing of callus indicated that psorosis- and cachexia-infected callus were good host systems for the replication of the disease-causing agents, whereas vein enation could not be detected after continuous callus cultures. The citrus cachexia viroid was detected from infected callus by nucleic acid extraction and sequential polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. Electron microscopy studies revealed alterations at the cell level on psorosis-infected callus.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 92:21141 AGRICOLA <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND92003950
TITLE: ***Organogenesis*** in callus cultures of ***pineapple*** (Ananas comosus (L.) Merr.).
AUTHOR(S): Fitchet, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Citrus and Subtropical Fruit Research Institute, Nelspruit, Republic of South Africa
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (80 AC82)
SOURCE: Acta horticulturae, July 1990. No. 275. p. 267-274
Publisher: Wageningen : International Society for Horticultural Science.
CODEN: AHORA2; ISSN: 0567-7572
NOTE: Paper presented at the "International Symposium on the Culture of Subtropical and Tropical Fruits and Crops," Volume I, November 6-10, 1989, Nelspruit, South Africa.
Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB Callus was induced from the crown apical region of 'Queen' ***pineapples*** on Murashige and Tucker medium with casein hydrolysate (400 mg/l), coconut water (15%) and naphthaleneacetic acid (40 mg/l). Callus did not become organogenic unless it passed through a stage where the colour changed from yellow to green. By investigating the anatomical changes in the green callus it was possible to determine that the regeneration of plants was by indirect adventitious ***organogenesis*** , and not the result of somatic embryogenesis. Areas of meristematic activity were easily discernible, and developing shoot buds could be seen on the periphery of the callus as well as within the callus mass.

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:428160 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198631093972; BR31:93972
TITLE: TISSUE CULTURE RESEARCH AT NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGROBIOLOGICAL RESOURCES JAPAN.
AUTHOR(S): SHIGA T [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP OF CELL BIOL, NATL INST OF AGROBIOLOGICAL RESOURCES, YATABE, TSUKUBA, IBARAKI, 305, JAPAN
SOURCE: (1985) pp. 349-358. INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE. BIOTECHNOLOGY IN INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH; INTER-CENTER SEMINAR ON INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CENTERS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY, MANILA, PHILIPPINES, APR. 23-27, 1984. VIII+435P. INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE: MANILA, PHILIPPINES. ILLUS. PAPER. ISBN: 971-104-124-3.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Book Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Oct 1986 Last Updated on STN: 25 Oct 1986

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 20 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2008 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:304474 BIOSIS <<LOGINID::20081202>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV198682038380; BA82:38380
TITLE: ONTOGENY OF THE ***PINEAPPLE*** ANANAS-COMOSUS SHOOT APEX.
AUTHOR(S): MADHUSUDANAN K N [Reprint author]; NANDAKUMAR S
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP BOTANY, CALICUT UNIV, KERALA 673635
SOURCE: Proceedings of the Indian National Science Academy Part B

Biological Sciences, (1985) Vol. 51, No. 3, pp. 369-376.
CODEN: PIBSBB. ISSN: 0073-6600.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Jul 1986
Last Updated on STN: 25 Jul 1986

AB The morphological, histological and histochemical features of Ananas comosus shoot apex were studied at seven stages of growth and development under natural conditions. The stages selected were: the mature propagule ready for planting (stage 1); two months after planting (stage 2); ten months after planting (stage 3); 14 months after planting (stage 4); the transitional or pre-floral stage (stage 5); the ***organogenesis*** stage (stage 6) and, the reversion stage of the inflorescence apex (stage 7). The apex of the propagule was characterized by a high protein content. The apex width, volume, cell population, and the protein content decreased at stage 2; all these parameters were reversed at stage 3. The nuclear area: cytoplasmic area, increased abruptly in the axial tunica cells and central zone at stage 4, and decreased at stage 5. This ratio increased in the lateral tunica and peripheral meristem in the evoked stage (stage 5). The morphological, histological and histochemical features associated with the transition from stage 4 to stage 5, under natural conditions, resembled the changes noted under conditions of forced flowering by the application of exogenous growth factors. The apex height, cell population and protein content decreased at stage 6. The apex at stage 7 resembled the one at stage 1 in many features but differed in some.

=> FIL STNGUIDE

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DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-3.20	-3.20

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LAST RELOADED: Nov 21, 2008 (20081121/UP).

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	1.50	61.23

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-3.20

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